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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN BURGIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT.

We are living, remarks the Mobile Advertiser, in the presence of great events. A people who have calmly made up their minds to accept death as the alternative of slavery, and are manifesting the earnestness of that determination by all that mortal heroism is capable of, are hourly making a grand history for the pages which record human actions. This history casts its shadows before it, and we have a living faith that within a few months, perhaps weeks or even a few days, the grand outline of its palpable result, will loom up and the Confederate States will stand recognized before the world as a free and independent nation—that freedom and independence bravely and singly won by the sword.

The times are too serious and the crisis too solemn for vain boasting. To vaunt the courage and constancy of the noble army that stands a living bulwark of breasts to the cause around Richmond, would be but to paint the lilly or the rose. Poetry and rhetoric are powerless to heighten the conception of, or deepen the gratitude of the Millions living and yet unborn for the self sacrificing devotion of these brave Confederate soldiers. We feel but cannot express our admiration, we thank God, but are unable to utter in words all we owe to their valor and His goodness.—Jehovah reigneth; and the people can now see through the shadows and darkness of trial and adversity through which they have been led, the noble fruits of his chastening hand. National liberty is a tree only to be watered by human blood. It is in the storm of war that the germ is planted, and amid the flash of guns and the clash of arms that it is born. Adversity and struggle are the discipline appointed of Providence to harden its wood into maturity and vigor. Confederate independence, now achieved, will be a million fold more valuable than had it been acknowledged a year ago, before this Confederate people had carved out a name for itself upon the fiery scroll of history. We shall enter into the family of nations, with vigor up and victorious sword in hand and take our place at its council boards, the youngest and latest born, but worthy of the companionship and peerage of the scarred and battle-worn powers of the world. That time is not far distant, we believe, and if the promise of glorious tidings, now coming over the wires from Virginia is fulfilled to the hope, we may, for the first time since the war began, hold up our heads and say, "we are ready for the celebration of our national baptism. We have won our spurs; let us be knighted on the field."

SLAVE TRADING.—The Savannah Republican says: "We are informed by a citizen of New Orleans, a gentleman of high character, who recently arrived from Nassau, that a cargo of Carolina and Georgia slaves were recently taken from Port Royal by a Yankee vessel, carried to Cardenas in Cuba, and there sold to the planters of the island. We are also informed that the Spanish Consul at Charleston has received positive information of the transaction. The report comes very direct, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness."

THE MINISTERS AT NASHVILLE.

We find in the New York Times of the 24th, last Tuesday, the following:

Gov. Johnson has had a very interesting conference with the Rev. Dr. R. B. C. Howell, of the 1st Baptist Church; Rev. C. D. Elliot, of the Female School; Dr. Sehon, of the Methodist Church; Rev. Mr. Ford, of the 1st Presbyterian Church; and Rev. W. D. F. Sawrie, of the Methodist Church, all contumacious clergymen at Nashville.

He announced to them that he had made up his mind that they must take the oath of allegiance, and proceeded to argue the question with them like a father. He told them that the Government (Yankee) had guaranteed to them religious liberty and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It was a privilege enjoyed in no other land. They were highly and peculiarly favored above their brethren. The Government had given them ample protection. But the time had come when this kind and liberal Government was compelled by traitors to fight for its existence, and it must know who were its friends and who were its foes. It was unreasonable to suppose that it would suffer rebels and disloyal men to occupy a position which offers so many opportunities for mischief to corrupt and designing men, as the pulpit. At the urgent request of the clergy, he gave them a few days for deliberation.

The last paragraph contained in the above, we are credibly informed is an untruth, the clergymen mentioned came prepared with their reply. It consisted but of one word: "Never!" Dr. Sehon has been sent to Camp Chase in Ohio and the others are either sent North or incarcerated in Nashville.

☞The Salisbury Watchman says the *political* prisoners at that place attempted to escapo a few days ago.—"To make short," when their operations were stopped, they had constructed a *tunnel* 28 inches in diameter, five feet below the surface, and sixty feet long. They were going out by the underground railroad, but were stopped—at that time. A number of them, however, escaped, *over* the wall, on Monday night, and are now at large. The Watchman says they may be distinguished as "a dirty and ragged set of fellows."

POOR SHIELDS.—Gen. James Shields, of Port Republic fame, was before the Senate of the United States last Monday for a Major Generalship. Several of the Senators declared this nomination of Lincoln's one not fit to be made, and upon the vote being taken, it was rejected almost unanimously. So much for Shields.

RESIGNED.—Gen. Humphrey Marshall has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. His late command was turned over to Gen. Williams, who, with his forces, is in Mercer or Giles County, Va.

☞Another big steamer, laden with everything that we want, has reached a point on the coast where her cargo can be made available.

☞The New Orleans Crescent was seized by Gen. Butler, and sold for the benefit of the United States, at $3,000, property and good will of a paper that any day, or any hour of the day, one year ago, would have brought $100,000.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mobile, July 9.—New Orleans papers of the 7th have been received, containing several more of Butler's Orders. Order No. 152 consigns Jno. W. W. Andrews to hard labor at Ship Island for two years, for exhibiting a cross said to have been made out of the bones of Yankee soldiers. No. 152 also consigns F. Keller to Ship Island, at hard labor, for two years, for exhibiting a skeleton in his window, labeled "Chickahominy," intending it to represent a Yankee soldier slain in that battle. No. 150 confines Mrs. Philips, wife of Philip Philips, at Ship Island, within proper limits, there to be kept until further orders, for laughing on her balcony while a Yankee funeral was passing.

GENERAL Marshall's resignation has been accepted.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

ROUGH AND READY GUARDS.

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 4th, 1862.

Rev. T. W. Atkin—The greatest struggle that has ever occurred between belligerent powers on this continent has been raging in the vicinity of Richmond for the last seven days. It exceeds in duration any contest ever recorded within the knowledge of the writer; and in all probability has but seldom been surpassed in destructiveness. But you have read, no doubt, graphic descriptions of the series of battles, the probable losses on both sides, and the uninterrupted success of the Southern arms. I need not, therefore, occupy space in your paper, giving anything approaching a succinct history of the bloody struggle. Suffice it to say, that so far, McClellan's grand army has been, after obstinate resistance, driven from their whole line of formidable fortifications, with immense loss of life, thousands of prisoners captured, with large amounts of stores, arms, and plunder of every description. The Yankees have been compelled to retreat about twenty miles down the river, destroying all their property that it was possible for them to destroy, in a hasty retreat. They still fight, however, when assailed, with considerable desperation for a while, but have been compelled to give way to our impetuous and brave troops.

But my main object in addressing you is to speak of the part enacted in the bloody tragedy by the Fourteenth Regiment, to which the "Rough and Ready Guards" are attached, and about which many of your readers no doubt feel great anxiety. The 14th has been on the field all the time, constantly exposed to danger, and on two occasions has been thrown into the fiercest of the contest. The regiment, in the course of the struggle has had two batteries to charge, both having fair play on it with several splendid guns, and I regret to announce that it has been dreadfully cut up. Out of about 250 in the engagement 115 are killed, wounded and missing—a great many of whom are mortally wounded. I cannot give the names of the killed and wounded of all the companies composing the regiment, but must confine myself to the company from our own county. They are as follows:

Killed—Watson G. Young.

Supposed to be Mortally Wounded.—W. W. Weaver, Joseph Wise, and Jesse Whitaker.

Badly but not Dangerously Wounded. D. M. Phelts, in the head; T. W. Swan, in arm and side; D. M. Gudger, in the wrist. Merrit Stevens and Henry Cauble and S. E. Penland slightly wounded. Fidelio Jones badly wounded.

Missing.—Perry Gaston, W. B. Smith and Alfred Rice.

In order, I should have mentioned that Capt. Gudger and Lieut. Thos. D. Johnston are badly wounded. 1st Lieut. Harney is slightly wounded. Sergeant B. M. Merril badly wounded.

During the engagements the Roughs conducted themselves nobly, as did the whole regiment. Two flag bearers were shot down, and the flag perfectly riddled. I should like to speak more in praise of this gallant regiment, but must desist at present.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

Before closing this communication I desire to speak of the meritorious conduct of Wm. P. Fortune of our county. On going to the battle field on the 1st inst., he was informed by a guard stationed on the line that a company of Yankees were not a great ways off, on picket duty, and were cut off from the main army. Mr. Fortune immediately collected 16 good men, well armed, and heading them proceeded in the direction designated by the guard. Before progressing any great distance, he discovered some of the hostile party standing up, who, upon seeing our little force, dropped down. Mr. Fortune immediately called his men to attention, and encouraged them to be ready for a battle. All ready, on they pressed, eager for the fray. Upon a close approach to them, they rose to their feet, whereupon Mr. Fortune demanded the unconditional surrender of the force. Captain Irvin of the company promptly complied with the demand. The party consisted of the above mentioned Captain, 1st Lieut. Welsh, 2d Lieut. Dale, two Sargeants, 47 privates, and a gentleman of color, supposed to be 3d Lieut.

This was a daring adventure, and deserves the highest commendation. The party were admirably armed, and might have cut Bill and his little squad all to pieces. The company was delivered to a guard, who conveyed them safely to Richmond. It was a portion of the 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.

"ROUGH."

AN ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC LETTER.

We call the attention of our readers to the eloquent and patriotic letter of Senator Benjamin H. Hill to the Atlanta (Ga.,) Confederacy. Such a letter is eminently worthy of the exalted character and reputation of its distinguished author. It breathes sentiments which will find an echo in every patriotic heart. After reading it, with what inexpressible loathing and disgust do we turn from the miserable croakers and fault-finders who have been watching every act of the authorities, Confederate and State, not for the purpose of giving a cheerful and cordial acquiescence, and tendering a willing and helping hand to carry forward what is deemed best for the good and safety, but for the purpose of dealing out, for party purposes, hypocritical and factious censure. If Senator Hill had written his letter with an express view to the situation of affairs in North Carolina, it could not have been more apposite than it is.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Patriotic Letter from Senator Hill.

La Grange, Ga., June 27.

Messrs. Editors:—I am asked to give my views of the Conscript Act, and the controversy on that subject. I decline. The duty of patriotism now is to encourage our troops, not to dissatisfy them; to keep our people united, and not divide them. State rights and individual rights are to be saved by soldiers—gallant, *satisfied soldiers*—and not by issue-makers and abstract theorizers.—And as for ambition, let me beg its votaries to consider that the times are inopportune for such aspirations now. Look upon this scene of disorganization, blood and death—the legitimate culmination of ambition, mad follies—and be shocked to silence for a season.

At the proper time, if I can see any good likely to result, I will give my views of this law. At present allow me to say it is the duty of everybody—of State and people—to obey it without reluctance and without quibbling. We know the enemy greatly dreaded this law, and hoped it would be resisted; but the soldiers and the people every where (except perhaps in East Tennessee) are nobly responding to its call; and when those affected are satisfied, there is surely nothing in State rights which requires the disturbance of this harmony by those not affected.

It cannot be so important to leave a few young men under 35 to drill privates over that age, as to require our great State, which did so much to inaugurate and is doing so much to defend the new Government, to set the first example of resistance to its laws.

Having said this much by way of remonstrance, and certainly intending to censure no man, I dismiss the subject.

One word on another subject: The administration ought to be supported cheerfully and without misgiving. No good can, but much harm will, come of opposition. Every blow strikes the cause. Mr. Davis is, in many respects, a noble example to all Executive officers. He usurps no authority; he exercises no power without legislative grant; he interferes with no private rights, and fights none but the common enemy.—Eve-dropping libellers are unmolested under the windows of his office, and slanderers find freedom in the light of his midnight lamp. He will never be a dictator.

Above all, let us preserve our unity—obey the laws and help, not abuse, each other. With these resolves we are certain of success, and when the struggle is over and we review it with calmness, we shall be astonished, not at so many, but at so few reverses—not that so little, but that so much was done.

When the contest began, the enemy had a great navy; a regular army; an organized government; well filled armories and magazines; a redundant population—adventurers gathered from every clime; immense manufactories; exhaustless resources; a status as a nation, and unrestrained access to all the world.—We had no organic government; no army—not a soldier; a small white population, largely unused to exposure and labor; no navy, not a war ship; inferior, and but few of them; very limited munitions of war; very few manufactories, and very little raw materials out of the bowels of the earth; and no name, standing or credit among, and no access to the nations of the earth.

Let us be true to our only friend—ourselves. Let us preserve our only strength—our unity. Let us always remember the one great fact, swallowing up every other fact, in this great struggle. Our enemies invade to destroy, insult and enslave. We defend to save, avenge and be free. Thus deserving, we cannot fail.

Yours, very truly,
B. H. HILL.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PARKER.

BEAN'S STATION, Tenn., July 3, 1862.

Bro. Atkin—It is very evident that my friends are growing impatient, having looked for several weeks for an answer to Dr. W. L. Love's slanderous article in the Henderson Times.

In said article, if I remember correctly, Dr. Love accuses me of lying in four different instances, and then to give his malignant slander some plausibility; at least among those who know nothing of the circumstances, refers to certain decent gentlemen of the 29th, to prove, as he says, his slanderous charges.

Now I want it distinctly understood, that I defy Dr. Love or any other man to prove me a liar, as he says, by the men he alludes to in that libellous article. But there will be a Court called in which Dr. William L. Love can have the pleasure of trying his hand to his heart's content, and said Court may be called sooner than he anticipates, whether he be solvent or insolvent.

He complained greatly about not being able to reach me, in consequence of "military law." This was only a subterfuge, from the fact, if as he says, he is my equal in rank, could he not reach me? If I were his inferior could he not have reached me? If as pregnant with combativeness as he would have us believe, could he not have reached me? If I had violated any law of General Regulations, could he not have reached me?

The secret of the matter is this: Love knew he could reach me, but felt ashamed of his *inglorious challenge*, and hence his subterfuge. I do not intend to make any threats under any circumstances, but it might perhaps benefit those concerned to say that God has not yet created a mortal man whose face I believe He intended me to fear. It may be that Dr. Billy Love can realize a bit of wisdom by giving the above short sentence a careful reading, or any others of his professed pugilistic proclivities, having for the object of his or their malevolence W. F. Parker.

Love alludes to the difficulty of McKee and myself, as he calls it, as a matter about which he says I lied. Now Love knew that although McKee got a little hot and said some rough things, the matter was properly understood when the very next article in the News came out, and I told McKee that I had located the fault at the door of "some of the good private citizens," &c., as the place where I believed it properly rested. So McKee and myself were in a few days about as friendly as usual, as I then thought and still think. And I am of the opinion that Capt. McKee never would have thought himself implicated if some one (perhaps Dr. Love) had not applied my article by misconstruction in that way.

It now appears plain to my mind that some men have been watching me all the time, in the army, seeking for something that they may possibly use to the prejudice of my reputation. And from the course Dr. Love has pursued towards me, the manner and spirit of those two articles in which he so vilely slanders me, settles it down upon him, beyond doubt, as the chosen agent of his Satanic Majesty to engage in maliciously believing and slandering a man who forsook an honorable and lucrative profession, bid adieu to his wife and children, went into the service of his country as a private soldier, in which capacity he served until promoted to a Lieutenancy, and ultimately to the command of his company. Yet such a man must submit to be publicly slandered, to gratify the malice of a mean and corrupt heart.

But I have written enough, and have kept, as any one can see, from all undue personal assaults. Hoping that I am now done—so far as writing is concerned—with Billy Love, I am, as ever,

Your sincere friend,
W. F. PARKER, Com'g
Co. H, 29th N. C. Troops.

WHY is a lady walking before a gentman like the latest news? Because she's in advance of the *male*.

McCLELLAN'S PRESENT POSITION—FORMIDABLE BUT NOT IMPREGNABLE.

We were able yesterday to gather but little from the position at present occupied by Gen. McClellan's army.—Gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, known to be such by all who enjoy their acquaintance, report the same imposing display of steam transports, arks, sailing-craft and gunboats, and considerable commotion among the wagon train, but the precise occupation of these latter could not be definitely ascertained from the point of observation occupied by our informants.

All concur in the opinion, that the position now controlled by McClellan is a formidable one, but as to its being impregnable as some wiseacres pretend to think and even assert, this is all bosh. He can and will be dislodged, despite those "heights" about which some write who have never seen them, and in defiance too of those gunboats, which were once regarded with terror throughout the South. We hear of movements of importance, but they will not be further mentioned in these columns. We have the great cause of the Southern Confederacy too much at heart, to "blab" all we hear, even at the risk of sacrificing a reputation for enterprise.

Several of the enemy's gunboats came up the river Sunday evening late, and proceeded several miles beyond City Point. They fired many shells into the forests on the south bank of James river, and occasionally gave the "wild varmints" in the marshes and undergrowth on the south side, a "feeler," but did no perceptible damage to any human being, or any habitation of man.

A couple of sailors from one of the enemy's transports, were taken by our pickets yesterday, and brought up to headquarters. They proved to be deck hands only, and could give no reliable information of McClellan's forces or movements. They knew that there were a "heap" of soldiers at Berkeley, and a "bloody sight" of craft of every kind, but as to the intentions of the enemy, the prisoners knew little, and to use their own language, they cared less.—These men had become engaged in a quarrel on their steamer, and growing disagreeably turbulent the Captain interfered, and commanded the peace.—They desisted for the nonce, but mutually agreed to slip over to the Prince George shore as soon as the shades of evening closed in, where they could adjust matters to their own satisfaction.—They were greatly surprised when arrested by our pickets, and declared themselves non-combatants, so far as national troubles are concerned. But our boys refused their explanation, brought them up, and the marines now slumber in Petersburg jail.

It is a matter of congratulation with every friend of freedom and the South, to know, that the present position of McClellan's army is one of the hottest "perhaps," on the soil of Virginia.—With a creek on one side, a shallow mill pond on another, and the shoal water of James River on another, not the vestige of a shade tree immediately near, and the sun's rays pouring down with an intensity that sent the thermometer up yesterday to the close of the nineties in Petersburg, the Yankees at Berkeley Point must have suffered to an almost indescribable extent. Persons residing in Petersburg, entirely familiar with the locality, say that out of Tophet, there is no place to compare with it. There is but little sympathy hereabouts for the invaders, and if the sun could roast the rascals to a crisp, no tears would be shed in the South at their fate.

We learned from several yesterday, residing in quiet portions of the city, that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of the river during the forenoon. Diligent enquiry up to a late hour last night failed to elicit any information explanatory of these reports. Many persons residing along the line of the Norfolk Railroad, who arrived yesterday evening, state that they heard the firing very distinctly in portions of Sussex and Prince George.

A couple of Yankee prisoners taken yesterday near Hood's, Prince George, were brought in by our pickets yesterday afternoon. They were members of some Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, attached to McClellan's army, and looked as little like equestrians as they did like honest men. One of them was entirely barefoot, both shabbily dressed, and apparently much jaded. They gave but little information, and evidently did not tell all they know. They both agree that McClellan's army has recently seen as much of the South as they desire, and would gladly go home to-morrow if they could.—*Petersburg Express.*

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.—It was currently rumored in military circles last night—and we have reason to believe the report to be correct—that Maj. Gen. Pemberton, now in command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, has been transferred to another important post, where he will soon be face to face with the enemy, and that Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has been assigned to succeed him in the command of this Department.—*Charleston Mercury, 11th.*

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN BURGIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce W. ZACHARY, Esq., of Jackson county, as a candidate to represent Jackson and Transylvania counties in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞In view of the exigencies of the times, I have been unable, without pressing the people too hard, to close up my business as Sheriff within the last twelve months. On account of this fact, I deem it a duty I owe to the people whose generous confidence I have enjoyed so long, as well as myself, to again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county. Profoundly thankful to the people for past favors, I venture to indulge the hope that I may have a reassurance of their confidence and support. W. R. YOUNG.

July 9, 1862. te

COL. P. W. ROBERTS.

The mortal remains of this gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman reached his late home near this place on Thursday last, and on Friday afternoon were deposited amid the sleeping dust of kindred and friends at Newton Academy burying ground. Appropriate religious services were held at the Methodist Church by Rev. Mr. Stewart, the pastor. A large concourse of citizens followed his remains to the grave, the business houses all being closed as a feeble testimonial of the universal esteem in which the deceased was held. With his ability, cool courage, and energy of character, Col. Roberts would, had his life been spared, have won a national reputation. But God, in his wisdom, ordered it otherwise, and it becomes man to submit uncomplainingly. The loss of such men is one of the greatest calamities attending this unrighteous war.—*Requiescat in pace.*

DEATH OF CAPT. BROWN.

It is our painful duty to record the death of another worthy citizen of our county. Capt. Wm. C. Brown, of the 14th Regiment, died at Richmond a few days since, of fever. His body was brought home, and on Sabbath last after appropriate services by Rev. Mr. Peck, deposited in the Presbyterian grave yard. Capt. Brown was a young man of much promise, and greatly esteemed for his many noble qualities.—He gave his life to his country, and that country will cherish his memory with sacred gratitude.

THE CASUALTIES.

Wounded soldiers continue to arrive here daily on their way to their homes in the adjacent counties. But no list of the casualties in our Regiments has reached us. In fact, no such list has been furnished any of the papers. It will doubtless come to hand soon.

We see it stated that the Confederate loss in the battles near Richmond is estimated at ten thousand killed and wounded. Of this number, North Carolina lost four thousand. Our western counties have suffered heavily. Buncombe blood flowed freely, and many of our gallant boys are among the slain. On our first page may be found a list of casualties in the Rough and Ready Guards.

We learn from Col. Israel, just from Richmond, that the 16th Regiment lost 26 killed and 235 wounded, but he was unable to furnish a list.

Among the killed, we hear of Mr. Moore, a son of Capt. Charles Moore, of this county, and a Mr. Dover, both of the 16th. Mr. Samuel Mears, son of Mr. J. B. Mears, is badly wounded, also of the 16th.

We will furnish a full list at the earliest possible moment.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Savannah Republican, of Thursday, says: We are informed that during the thunder storm of yesterday afternoon, ten valuable negroes, belonging to Major Way, of Bryan County, who had taken refuge in a house, were struck and killed by lightning.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

This demagogical sheet, which panders to any and every feeling and passion which promises to further its base and selfish ends, vents its spleen at us in characteristic style. In doing so, it gives utterance to at least one *wilful falsehood.*

It is a little singular how soon the friends of Col. Vance have forgotten the course of the Standard towards that gentleman. We propose to refresh their memories by an extract or two, which we advise them to read immediately after perusing one of the Standard's hallaluiah articles over the gentleman he *now* styles the *glorious Vance.* Read, Vance men, and see what a consummate hypocrite you have taken to your embraces.

In August, 1859, the Standard spoke of Col. Vance as follows—

"The Black Republicans have two objects in view—one is to limit and destroy African slavery within the forms of the Constitution; and the other is to enjoy the honors and patronage of the government. The Southern Know Nothings have also two objects in view—one is to gratify their hatred of Democracy, and the other is to divide with their opposition brethren the honors and the spoils of office. Depend upon it, they will act substantially together. Mr. Gilmer, Mr. VANCE, Mr. Leach and Mr. Smith will at least remain neutral in a contest between a national Democrat and a Black Republican for the Presidency."

That doesn't sound much like the Standard *now,* eh?

Take another specimen. In July, 1859, the Standard said of Col. Vance:

"Bear in mind that John A. Gilmer and Z. B. VANCE co-operated with the Black Republicans in defeating the Post office appropriation bill, by which defeat the people are being deprived of some of their accustomed mail facilities. If mail routes are refused or discontinued by the Department, or if route agents are dismissed, remember that this is not the fault of Shaw, or Scales, or Winslow, or Ruffin, or Craige, or Branch or of the administration, but of Gilmer and VANCE and the Black Republicans. Let the people generally know these facts. The motto of such members of Congress as Gilmer and Vance is, *any thing to advance the interest of the opposition and injure the Democratic party.* What is it to them if the country does suffer, if their peculiar views can be carried out?"

How can Col. Vance's friends have any confidence in the present *professions* of the political gambler of the Standard, with the above extracts before them? He is now a friend to Col. Vance, as he is in turn to every body and every thing, to suit his own purposes and advance his own private ends.

☞Among the desperately wounded at Richmond is our young friend, Winslow Burgin, son of Alburtis Burgin, Esq., of this county. The following letter in regard to his situation, will be read with interest by his many friends:

RICHMOND, VA., July 4, 1862.

MR. BURGIN:

Dear Sir:—My brother wrote to you on yesterday concerning your wounded son. I suppose ere this that you have received the letter. Winslow was wounded in the battle of last Tuesday. He was struck by two balls, one in each leg. His left leg has been amputated just below the knee; the other wound is not very bad, though the ball is yet in his leg. * * * * *

Perhaps it will console you somewhat to know that he fell in front of his company, fighting bravely for the glorious cause of the South. His leg was amputated yesterday—he is suffering a little, but says that he is getting on very well. Should you come to Richmond you will find him at a Hospital called Dooley's Store, No. 81 Main St. I will do every thing in my power to comfort him while I can stay with him.

Very Respectfully Yours,
AUGUSTIN SAYRE.

☞During the past week we have received the following lists of subscribers, for which we tender our grateful acknowledgments: Wm. Carson, Esq., Haywood, 14; John Ingram, Esq., Macon, 10; Rev. P. W. Edwards, Haywood, 5; Mr. Levi Clark, Haywood, 5; Capt. L. C. Neill, Transylvania, 8; Jas. F. Byrd, Yancy, 3.

COTTON GOING UP.—We learn from a number of the New York Herald, now before us, that on Saturday week last, the cotton market was again firmer and higher, with sales of 1,500 bales, closing at 38½ to 39 cents for middling Uplands. Fine qualities were measurably out of market, while supplies of all kinds were extremely light.

THE ARMIES ABOUT RICHMOND

The Examiner, of Tuesday, says of the "situation:"

We have intelligence from our lines yesterday, which, coupled with the impressions that are given in official circles, leave but little doubt that it is intended to assault the enemy's position. There are reports of movements of troops, to which, of course, we are not at liberty to refer; but we are led to believe that the rumors which were circulated in the streets yesterday of a fight are premature, and that some considerable elaboration will be necessary before the enemy is again assaulted.

On Sunday afternoon the first company Captain Squires, of the Louisiana Artillery, succeeded in passing around the enemy's position and getting in his rear, and opened fire upon his transports in the river, at a distance of some eight miles below our lines. Out of the thirty shots fired six took effect, badly injuring a large passenger transport. This exploit has demonstrated the fact of passing of the enemy's flank and rear, and the possibility of his communication with the river below being cut off.

The Dispatch, of the same date says:

Up to noon yesterday there had been no engagement. A most vigilant watch was kept upon the movements of the enemy, and it was thought that his position was such as to render an attempt at escape entirely unsuccessful. He has either to offer a manly fight to the forces confronting him, or suffer severe loss in a further retreat. If he offers fight, he will meet certain defeat; if he attempts to retreat, he will be closely pursued by an army that will disregard every inconvenience to make our triumph complete and the rout of the enemy effectual.

The Enquirer thus speculates:

If we were to *speculate* upon the probable course of the campaign, we should suppose that unless a fight comes off today, or at least very soon, our generals will leave the enemy at Westover, and take position at Drury's Bluff. It is a possible thing that the enemy's position is so strong as to render an assault upon him at Westover less objectionable than another plan of operations. We have signally defeated and severely chastised his attempt to capture Richmond—perhaps we may find that there is another and perhaps a better way of completing his rout and his evacuation of Virginia with the remnant of his late army, than by attacking at a disadvantage. Let our people be assured that the *best course* will be adopted; and that the victory we have won will, in addition to present profit, bear much valuable fruit in the future.

McDOWELL'S BATTALION.

Maj. J. A. McDowell's Battalion has been ordered to rendezvous at the Warm Springs. Five companies leave here today—all Buncombe companies, at that. Our county has now some sixteen or eighteen companies in the field.

The Battalion, we learn, will soon be swelled to a Regiment, some ten or more companies having knocked for admission. It is a choice body of men, and will make the "fur fly" when an opportunity offers.

EARLY WITH THEIR BILLS.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday, has the following account of a very funny incident:

Three gentlemen, evidently of foreign extraction, arrived at the Exchange Hotel yesterday afternoon from the city of New York via Washington and Gordonsville. Laboring under the erroneous impression that Gen. McClellan had accomplished the long-promised feat of capturing the Southern capital, they were frank enough to state that the purpose of their visit to Richmond was to establish an agency for the collection of Southern debts due the merchants and others of Northern cities. They had with them a large number of bills from different houses in New York, but before an opportunity was afforded to present them, they were in charge of the Provost Marshal's vigilant detectives, and were paroled to make their appearance before Gen. Winder this morning at nine o'clock.

GREAT FIRE IN HOLLAND.—A letter from Amsterdam, of the 8th ult., reports the total destruction of the manufacturing town of Enchede by fire. The account says:

Fifteen manufactories, four churches, and the town hall, besides the dwellings of all the inhabitants, about ten thousand, are burned to the ground. Everything is destroyed or being destroyed, without any means for saving the little property which the flames may not yet have reached. Several lives have been lost. The disaster was caused by lightning. Provisions are being provided for the inhabitants by the surrounding districts. The disaster occasioned by this calamity is reported as heart-rending. By the last account the town is one sheet of flames.

NORTH CAROLINA VALOR.

The following report of a brilliant charge made by North Carolina troops, will be perused with a thrill of satisfaction by every son of the Old North State:

"Whilst these operations were going on on the left wing of our army, a scarcely less severe fight was progressing on the right, where the division of Gen. Huger was engaged. The brigades of Mahone and Armistead had been exerting themselves against a largely overwhelming force of the enemy, but being compelled to fall back in order to rest their men, Gen. Ransom's brigade was ordered forward. It consisted of five regiments, viz:—24th, Col. Clark; 25th, Col. Rutledge; 26th, Col. Vance; 35th, Col. Ransom, and 49th, Col. Ramsour, all North Carolina troops. They were ordered to charge two batteries, that were supported by not less than five Federal brigades, and all the while they were marching up to make the charge were under three fires. They did not falter, however, but went forward into the very teeth of the enemy without the slightest indication of hesitation. It was, beyond question, one of the hardest fights, and one of the most desperate charges, that has been made during the whole war. This one brigade engaged the main body of the enemy's army at this point, and when compelled to withdraw did so in the most perfect order, and with the most undaunted spirit.—Gen. Ransom fearlessly and intrepidly led his brigade on horseback, and was during the whole continuance of the fight exposed to the leaden hail of the enemy.

Col. M. W. Ransom, of the 35th regiment, was wounded in the early part of the fight by a Minnie ball in the arm, but remained at the head of his regiment, rallying and cheering his men, till struck by a piece of shell in the side and prostrated. Lieut. Col. Pettway then took command of the regiment, but was almost immediately killed. Col. Ramsour, of the 46th, was wounded, and the casualties are very large throughout the entire brigade. We held our ground, and Gen. Ransom and his men slept upon the field they had formerly occupied, and but for the pelting rain would have renewed the fight yesterday morning."

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, speaking of North Carolina soldiers, and Branch's brigade, no doubt truthfully says:

The whole brigade charged battery after battery; yet, as they have no newspaper correspondents attached to their regiments, their existence is unknown. North Carolina and Georgia furnished fully one half the forces engaged in the series of battles—36 to 40 regiments each—yet North Carolina and Georgia have found no place in the Richmond papers. Go around among the wounded, at hospitals and private residences—you will find five, if not ten North Carolinians to one Virginian. This has been told me by physicians in attendance. Yet the Richmond papers pretend not to know it. It is a crying shame—a piece of unblushing rascality—Gov. Clarke ought to get a list of killed and wounded from the intelligence office, and let the record speak for the State. The yankees told the truth when they said that North Carolinians were put in the front of every battle. They are willing to take the front; but they do not like to be lied out of their merited glory. I do not mean to speak disparagingly of Virginia troops. They fought well; but they did not do all the fighting. On the contrary North Carolina and Georgia each furnished more troops for the defense of Richmond than Virginia did.

BLACKBERRY WINE.

BROTHER ATKIN:—As sugar is very scarce, and the demand for Blackberry Wine great, I have concluded to give you a receipt, which I have tried, for making the Wine with home-made molasses. It makes a splendid wine, if made carefully and the molasses is good.

Put any quantity of the berries in a vessel and mash them well—let them stand and ferment for about 12 hours; then strain or express the juice. To every 3 quarts of the juice add 1 pint of molasses—stir it well so as to thoroughly mix it—let it stand for some 24 hours to ferment, skimming off the foam frequently. When fermentation ceases, (which usually takes place in 24 hours,) strain it well—taking off all sediment. Put it in close vessels, (Demijohns or jars,) cork and keep till March, when it is ready for use.

This receipt makes wine equal to any that I have ever seen; and as the demand is great for the sick soldiers, and molasses and blackberries plenty, it is hoped the good people of Buncombe will not let the time pass unimproved.

J. A. REAGAN.

FALL COURTS.

Judge Saunders will hold the Fall Courts on this Circuit.

JEDDO, the capitol of Japan, is the largest city in the world, having a population of over 5,000,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Mobile, July 10.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, 10th, says the enemy are throwing occasionally shells into Vicksburg. It is reported that they are busy digging a canal across the bend of the river, a few miles from town.

The crops are suffering for want of rain.

There is no truth in the report that 1,500 Federals were captured at Baton Rouge.

A special dispatch to the Tribune; dated Grenada, 10th, states that passengers from Memphis last night say that intelligence was received there on Monday last that Hindman had captured Curtis, with six thousand prisoners.—Fitch being unable to reach Curtis with reinforcements, returned to Memphis with his command on Sunday.

GRENADA, MISS., July 8.—The Federals are fortifying Memphis. They are digging entrenchments and rifle pits four miles in the rear of the city. A portion of Sherman's division has moved from Grand Junction to Moscow, forty miles from Memphis, where entrenchments are being constructed. Negroes are impressed throughout West Tennessee, for the purpose. An attack is evidently expected by the enemy.

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

Important military movements are on hand in the West, made by both parties. The Federals are making an attempt to penetrate the interior of Mississippi from Memphis. They have already twice taken Holly Springs, and it has as many times been retaken from them. General Breckinridge is in command of our forces opposing the invasion from this point, and we have no fears.

We learn, also, that the Yankees from Corinth and Pittsburg Landing are advancing towards Iuka and into Northwestern Alabama—possibly with the intention of invading North Alabama, but more probably for the purpose of forming a junction with Mitchell's forces at Decatur, Florence and Huntsville, and of repairing and protecting the line of railroad from Memphis to Huntsville, and perhaps to Bridgeport. We have not learned what forces, if any, in the West have been sent to check this important movement, but we are informed by a gentleman just from Knoxville, that the gallant Morgan, with 1000 picked men, left there yesterday morning to operate against this Federal movement.—*Atlanta Confederacy, 6th.*

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mobile, July 9.—Passengers by the flag of truce steamer Natchez, from New Orleans, report that the Maine Regiment, being ordered to leave for Vicksburg, mutinied, and two of the men had to be shot before the disturbance could be quelled.

The Texas guerillas are hovering about New Orleans at a distance of some eight miles.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FROM OUR FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL.—The Columbus, Ga., Times, says: A gentleman, residing somewhere in the Confederate States, and who has conversed with passengers who came on the steamer Thomas. L. Wragg, (formerly the Nashville,) in her recent visit to a Confederate port, furnishes, by letter, the following welcome intelligence to a friend in this city:

"The Nashville has arrived with thirteen batteries of light artillery on board, a present from the merchants and citizens of Liverpool to the Confederate States. There are 78 guns in the batteries, all rifled, with carriages, harness and everything complete. Besides this, she has a valuable cargo worth over $1,000,000. She was chased and hemmed in by eight Federal gun-boats—the chase lasting seventeen hours. She came across a schooner loaded with coal, bought the schooner and her cargo and came into port with only one ton left.—She was not seen to enter when she did."

The passengers also reported to this correspondent that the sympathies of the European world are decidedly in our favor and mentioned that the boys in the streets of Liverpool were lustily hurraing for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

HOG CHOLERA CURED.—We learn that Dr. James, Jr., of Upson county, Ga., having lost over a hundred hogs, by the cholera, concluded to try the effect of a *dry lot*, eleven being sick at the time. He kept them there for three weeks without water. The sick hogs recovered, the disease was eradicated, and has not troubled them since. His neighbors have since tried it with the same flattering result. Try it.

A BRITISH subject has just gone to Europe, and taken with him Southern papers containing full reports of the recent battle. The French officers belonging to McClellan's staff, have also retired and gone to France. So the English and French governments will have an opportunity of learning the *truth*, concerning the battles around Richmond.

AN OMISSION.

Our Virginia exchanges, the Richmond papers and the Petersburg Express especially, are worthy of all praise for enterprise and industry in presenting news, and sometimes even more than "reliable" news.

For no purpose of either jealousy or complaint, but for the purpose of the ascertainment of truth, we refer to the following extract from a letter published in the Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus, giving some details of the action of the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment in the battles of Chickahominy:

The 14th was in the battle of both Saturday and Sunday—were under fire nearly the whole time. The letter says: "The enemy was totally defeated. We got possession of their entire camp, tents all standing. We took 100 barrels of whiskey, any quantity of commissary stores, 6000 stand of arms, 600 prisoners, and a great many other valuable stores. We kept possession of their camp two days and nights, and killed thousands of the enemy. It was a complete success. Our regiment lost two killed and four disabled. During the hottest of the fight, a Virginia brigade abandoned a position of great importance—they ran. General Hill sent for our brigade to take the position they had vacated. In approaching the designated point, we marched by General Hill in magnificent style. The old veteran could not contain his pent up emotion, and rising in his stirrups, he raised his hat from his head and exclaimed, "There go my own brave North Carolina boys, who never run!" "Gentlemen," said he, "you are going to take the place of troops who have just run from their position. *You* will never run. No, never!" He was replied to by a brace of yells, that set his mind at ease on that score."

The same report has reached us from other sources, and it is due to justice that the matter should be known and stated.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE FEDERALS SKEDADDLING FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

We have information from gentlemen just through from the enemy's lines that the Federal force which lately took possession of Cumberland Gap, has evacuated that position, and made tracks back into Kentucky again. We presume that they were frightened off either by the prospect of starvation, or by certain demonstrations made by the Confederate troops in that neighborhood, which looked as if they were terribly in earnest. From the same source we learn that large bodies of Federal troops have recently been passing through Nashville towards Chattanooga. Our folks there, we may say, without divulging anything contraband, are fully prepared for them. We may look for interesting and stirring news from that quarter, or from Middle Tennessee shortly. We regard Tennessee, if not Kentucky, as now in a fair way for speedy disenthralment. We shall see.—*Knoxville Register.*

DEATH OF COL. STOKES.

Col. Montfort Sidney Stokes, commander of the 1st regiment N. C. troops, died in Richmond a few days since, from a wound received in the battle of the 1st July. Col. Stokes had one of his legs shattered, and amputation was necessary. Soon after this mortification set in, and all efforts to save his life were unavailing. Col. Stokes was the son of Gen. Montfort Stokes, who was at one time Governor of this State and a member of the United States' Senate. He had been in the war from its commencement. He possessed considerable military knowledge, and had seen service before this war, having been Major of the regiment from this State in the war with Mexico. He was a good officer and a worthy man, and his death will be deplored by our people generally.—*Standard.*

THE YANKEE DEAD.

From facts which came to light on the morning succeeding the terrific battle of last Tuesday, we felt convinced that in every fight previously the Yankees managed to carry off not only all their wounded but a large number of their dead. It will be recollected that the severest of the battle of Tuesday was fought upon the adjoining farms of Dr. Carter and Mr. Cornelius Crew. On Wednesday morning, when our troops occupied the position just vacated by the enemy, they found in Mr. Crew's garden a thousand dead, as if in preparation to be carried off. Fear of our advance evidently alone led to the abandonment. This removal of the dead, under his present desperate circumstances, can have but one object; to dishearten our men by imposing upon them the belief that they are the greatest sufferers in every renewal of the contest.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—A gentleman just from Nashville informs us that the wife of Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of "Armageddon" fame, advised him to rot in prison rather than take the oath of allegiance, at Andy Johnson's command, and said that if he were to take the oath, she would never live with him again.—*Knoxville Register.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

FROM THE WEST.

Mobile. July 14.—A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 14th, says the Memphis papers, of the 14th, contain an order from Gen. Grant banishing from the city, after five days' notice, the families of all persons connected in any manner with the Confederate army, or holding office under the Confederate Government, or holding State, county or municipal offices, and claiming to owe allegiance to the Confederate States. The same tyrannical rule is applicable to families of those who have come South. This order will expel fully two-thirds of the families from Memphis.

McCLELLAN'S DEFEAT AND THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

McClellan's repulse has caused stocks and Government securities to tumble down in the North. The shock was very great to the capitalists, who had loaned their money in a confident hope of the capture of Richmond. The Herald says:

The financial credit of the country has received a shock from the disasters to McClellan's army, from which it will not easily recover. Previous to his being driven back from his position before Richmond, Government stocks were at an unexampled premium.

The Richmond Dispatch has information of reliable nature that McClellan and his staff have been ordered to report to the Secretary of War at Washington. The career of the "Young Napoleon" has come to an inglorious end.

ANOTHER YANKEE TRICK.—Several of Jackson's men, we learn, were walking over the premises of Dr. Gaines in Hanover, after the sudden evacuation of the place by the Yankees, when they came upon two new-made graves. One of the men, with a knowing wink, remarked that they were uncommonly long graves, and suggested the propriety of opening them, which, being done, they were rewarded for their trouble by finding about five hundred exquisitely finished Belgian muskets, and as many overcoats, &c., carefully packed in boxes. Being considered contraband articles they were, of course, handed to the Confederate officers, who will turn them to better use.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

WE have an authentic incident of the battles around Richmond, which shows what infamous deceptions were resorted to by the Yankee General McClellan to animate his troops. At Cold Harbour, after the fight was over, a wounded Yankee called to one of our officers and besought him to tell him what devils had been fighting them, as he had "never seen such a fight before." The officer satisfied his curiosity, and among other forces mentioned those of Jackson.—"Was that devil *here?*" replied the Yankee; "why, yesterday, McClellan had an order read to the army saying that he had been cut to pieces in the Valley!"—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM EASTERN N. C.—Our dispatches from Weldon inform us that on the 9th seven or eight gun-boats came up the Roanoke, and, without the slightest warning, shelled the undefended town of Hamilton, killing an infant. A portion of Capt. Whitaker's cavalry came up the river in front of them to resist their landing, and succeeded in killing several Yankees. The town is now held by the Yankee troops. Capt. Whitaker had a few of his men wounded.—*State Journal.*

BRINGING IN SPOILS.—Rail Road and wagon trains have been bringing in the spoils of the late battles for several days. They consist chiefly of ammunition in boxes, blankets, bayonets, cartridge boxes, overcoats, and tents.—Large piles of muskets, axes, telegraphic wire, etc, are on the road side at Savage's station, awaiting transportation. Among the articles captured and brought to the city, is an Ericson hot air engine.—*Richmond Whig.*

GENERAL Magruder has been relieved of his command in the army before Richmond, to take command at an "important post," believed to be the Trans-Mississippi Department.

MARTIN Van Buren is ill, snd so is General Cass. The first named will be eighty years old on the 5th of next December, and the second the same age on the 9th of next October.

Benjamin Laughbridge, a military Col. of Murray county, Georgia, has been finee $500 for running a whiskey still in violation of the proclamation of Gov. Brown.

LET it be borne in mind that the late Stall-fed, but now "Conservative" Editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, was for ten years fed from the cribs, State and Federal, to the tune of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, and is now "Conservative" only because he has ceased to be "Stall-fed," and has been "turned out to grass."—*Raleigh Register.*

DEATHS.

DIED,—In the Hospital in Goldsborough, of pulmonary disease, in the early part of May, JOHN M. SHACKLEFORD, in the 41st year of his age. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn their loss; but their loss is his eternal gain. He joined the Methodist church in 1859, and lived the life of a Christian, and has gone home to receive his reward. ***

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Blackmer Lodge, No. 170, July 5th, 1862, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from us our beloved friend and brother, J. C. F. WEAVER, by sickness, and take him to the Grand Lodge above, while away from home and friends in the noble defence of his rights and his country, thus producing a sad vacancy in our Lodge, and depriving this Lodge of one of its chief supports in all respects; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That while we humbly and submissively bow under this afflictive providence, we feel keenly the loss we have sustained.

2. That we will ever remember, with feelings of profound gratitude and satisfaction, the dignity and uniform geniality he ever bore in regard to the interest of the Fraternity, and the high-toned generous liberality which ever characterized him as a man and a Mason.

3. That we deem his influence, while living, as altogether and unexceptionally promotive of morality and piety, and highly conservative in society generally, and that now, he no longer appears among us, his name and memory is ever precious to us, and all who knew him.

4. That we beg the privilege of expressing our sympathy with his parents and friends in their sore bereavement, while we offer them our hearty congratulations that upon the character of him for whom they mourn there was no stain—upon his reputation no shade.

5. That all the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6. That the Asheville News be requested to publish this preamble and resolutions, and that the Henderson Times copy.

J. R. CALFEE,
J. A. REAGAN,
W. H. MUNDAY, } Comm't.

Reems' Creek, July 5, 1862.

SUBSTITUTES.

THREE OR FOUR

ABLE bodied men, not liable to the Conscription Law, are willing to go as SUBSTITUTES for a satisfactory compensation.—Address J. B. through the Asheville Post Office.

July 17. 2t

ATTENTION ALL!

THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPARTment, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. ARENDELL, collector of medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Asheville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60	cents lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40	" "
Wild Cherry bark,	30	" "
Indian Turnip,	10	" "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00	" "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50	" "
Indian Physic—root,	25	" "
Indian Tobacco,	25	" "
Black Snake root,	50	" "
Poke root,	20	" "
Cranesbill,	20	" "
Blackberry root,	15	" "
American Gentian,	15	" "
Dogwood bark,	25	" "
Fever Root,	20	" "
American Hellebore root,	20	" "
Peppermint,	20	" "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20	" "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20	" "
Hemlock leaves,	20	" "
Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry,	50	" "
Horsemint,	20	" "
Sassafras—bark of root,	20	" "
Sassafras pith,	5.00	" "
Ginseng root,	50	" "
Sarsaparilla root,	75	" "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20	" "
Flax seed,	2.50	per bu.
White Oak bark,	10	cents lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25	" "
American Columbo root,	50	" "
Willow bark,	20	" "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10	" "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20	" "
Century herb,	20	" "
Boneset,	20	" "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30	" "
Dandelion root,	30	" "
Hops,	1.00	" "
Wild Senna,	50	" "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75	" "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50	" "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75	" "
Barberry leaves,	50	" "
Pleabane,	25	" "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	30	" "
Pink Root,	50	" "
Worm Seed,	25	" "
Calamus,	25	" "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25	" "
Queen's Root,	50	" "
Slippery Elm,	30	" "
Red Pepper,	1.00	" "
Anise seed,	50	" "
Spear Mint,	25	" "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50	" "

M. HOWARD,
Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 17. 5t

RECEIVER'S Sale of Negroes.

ON TUESDAY the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in the town of

WILMINGTON,

I will expose to public sale, at auction, for CASH,

Thirteen Likely Negroes,

Including men, women, and children. Said negroes are the property of ALIEN ENEMIES, and are sold under a Decree of the Confederate Court.

DU BRUTZ CUTLER,
Receiver, &c.

July 17. 2t

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.

July 17. tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF POLK COUNTY, N. C.

BRIGADE HOSPITAL, July 6, 1862.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I take this method of informing you that there has been some busy person in said county, and in the company to which I am attached, acting clandestinely, using my name slanderously, telling falsehoods, and signing my name to letters written to different citizens of said county, for the purpose of injuring my character and to do me injustice. Therefore I hope my friends will look upon such as being the conduct of my enemies disposed to do me injury, and a base set beneath my notice or that of any respectable person.

Yours, with respect,
R. W. MORGAN,
3d Lieut. Co. K, 16th Regt. N. C. Troops.

July 17. 2t

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP HOLMES,
Near Raleigh, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.

ALL persons West of the Yadkin river and of the boundary line between Surry and Stokes counties, subject to the Provisions of the act of Congress entitled, "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved the 16th April, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to report to the commandant of the Camp of Instruction (Camp Hill,) near Statesville, at the time specified in former order. By order:

MAJ. PETER MALLETT,
A. A. G., P. C. S. A.

F. J. HAHR, Adjutant.

☞ Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Raleigh Standard, please copy three times.

July 17. 3t

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A FEW HUNDRED BUSHels of

OLD WHEAT,

For which I will pay ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per bushel of 60 pounds, delivered at my Mill, near Sulphur Springs, four miles west of Asheville.

W. L. HENRY.

July 17. 4t

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Earlsville, Spartanburg District, S. C., on the 4th instant, my two boys,

MARTIN & DAVE.

MARTIN is about twenty-eight years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, a copper color, and drawn down a little on one side, caused by a pain in his side before he was grown. He may have a pass, as I found a forged pass in his pocket since he left home.

DAVE is a mulatto, about twenty-four years old, about five feet eight inches high. No marks recollected. I will pay

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the above named boys, or their confinement in any Jail so I get them.

ROBERT JACKSON.

July 10. tf

STOP THE RUNAWAYS!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Pigeon River, Haywood county, N. C., on the night of the 14th instant,

THREE NEGROES,

TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN.

JOHN,

Aged 24 years, about six feet high, stout made, and weighs about 180 pounds, is quick spoken, down look, and rather hard to be understood when talking.

JOE,

Aged 22, about the same size as JOHN, quick spoken, open countenance, and both wore their hair platted when they left home.

ANN,

Aged 17 years, stout built, some five or six months gone in pregnancy—quick spoken.

All the above NEGROES are of the same family, and resemble each other very much in their manner of talking, as well as in features. Said NEGROES were raised some sixteen miles from NEWBERN, N. C., and will probably try to make their way back there. They were purchased by me in Richmond, Va., a short time ago.

A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I get them.

Address, Pigeon River, Haywood county, N. C.

R. H. PENLAND.

July 17. tf

FOR THE NEWS.

CONVENTIONS, &c.

Mr. Editor—In your issue of the 26th ult. you make some severe, but just comments on things denominated Conventions of the people, which they have no more to do with than the man in the moon; for they are nothing, save a *ruse de guerre* of a clique, for the purpose of defrauding the sovereigns, upon whom a candidate is thrust *nolens volens*. We will illustrate by relating an incident which occurred some years ago, while we resided in Tennessee.

Placards announced that a meeting would be held to nominate a candidate for the Legislature. The time arrived, and a gentleman (who started the idea of a meeting, and was anxious to have his pet nominated,) accompanied by his nephew, repaired to the place of rendezvous. The evening was inclement, and for several hours they remained sole occupants of the apartment.—Patience became exhausted; the uncle proposed proceeding to business; appointed himself Chairman and his nephew Secretary. "Get your writing apparatus, sir, and write as I shall dictate."

"At a large and respectable meeting held at Bean's Station, Grainger county, Mr. ——, by a unanimous vote of the citizens assembled, was nominated to represent them in the next General Assembly."

On the nephew's asking his uncle (whose huge dimensions would have made a Falstaff envious) how he made it out a large and respectable meeting, he replied, "Am not I large, sir, and are we not both respectable?" This settled the question.

The precious document was signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded for publication in Brownlow's Whig, where it duly appeared.

The disposition, Mr. Editor, you propose to make of all such bogus meetings is an admirable one, to wit: "kick them to the devil."

W. P. COLLINS.

Cherokee county, N. C.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Richmond, July 8.—The President has issued the following congratulatory address to our victorious army:

RICHMOND, July 5.

To the Army in Eastern Virginia.

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won, and as the President of the Confederate States do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an environing army vastly superior to you in number and the material of war closely beleaguered your capital and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in the entrenchments; with well-directed movement and death-daring valor you charged upon him in his strong positions and drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and despite his reinforcements compelled him to seek safety under the cover of his gun-boats, where he now lies cowed before the army he so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toils and privations, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successful battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to remember your deeds and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you, that you have done enough for glory; but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further effort; let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency—your one great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birth-right—a community independent.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE Mobile Tribune says the following is reliable: On the fourth of July, at New Orleans, a boat load of British tars from the British man-of-war Rinaldo, while approaching the levee, burst out singing some of our patriotic war songs, among them the "Bonnie Blue Flag." Butler sent word to the captain of the vessel that he did not permit such demonstrations. The captain replied that he did, and he was responsible. The same night, a ball was given aboard the vessel; among the decorations were Confederate flags.

DEATH OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S WIFE.—The wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard died at New Orleans a few days since.

SALT.

There have been several companies organized to go into the manufacture of salt, but there are many obstacles in the way of their accomplishing much towards relieving the people from a scarcity of salt. There has as yet been no salt springs of sufficient strength to warrant a company in making any expenditure upon them; and to attempt to establish works upon the coast would be hazardous as it would be impossible to locate works upon the coast that would be safe from Yankee gunboats. In order to relieve the wants of the people as far as possible, Gov. Brown sent Hon. John W. Lewis to the salt works in Smyth county, Va., to contract at those works for the privilege of making salt. In representing the interests of the people of Georgia, he made the best bargain he could (which he always does where the interests of Georgia are concerned.) He entered into an agreement with the proprietors of the springs, by which they are to furnish and raise a sufficiency of water to manufacture as much as 500 bushels daily. Dr. Lewis turned the contract over to Maj. Temple, of Greene county, Tenn., who obligates himself to furnish the 500 bushels to the State daily, ready sacked, (the State furnishing the sacks,) and delivered on the cars, at the works, at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel of fifty pounds. The manufacture is to be commenced immediately, and the contract is to continue during the existing war. By this arrangement it is hoped that a sufficient quantity, with what can be obtained elsewhere, will be procured to supply the wants of the people of the State. The State will, of course, sell the salt at actual cost, which we presume, will be between three and four dollars per bushel laid down. This indispensible article will thus be kept out of the hands of speculators, and sold, we presume, only to actual consumers.

The people of Georgia should, and will, feel grateful to Gov. Brown and Dr. Lewis, for the noble and patriotic efforts to supply an article to the utmost extent of their power, about which there has been a great deal of solicitude. The people should not, in the meantime, relax their effort to procure all the salt they can elsewhere, as the works on the E. T. & Va. Railroad are liable to be captured by the enemy.—*Manasses (Ga.) Standard.*

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT'S WIFE.—A telegraphic despatch from West Point states that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome on the 10th instant. Mrs. Scott, formerly Miss Mayo, was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was seventy-two years. *New York Post.*

STONEWALL Jackson is said to have a horse as peculiar as himself. He is a young horse, with an old head and very odd manners. When his master dismounts to go to bed under a tree, the horse lies down also, stretches out his fore feet, puts his head between them, and begins to snore like a Christian.

THE Italian Government has under consideration the gigantic project of building a bridge across the Straits of Messina, connecting Sicily with the main land.

Asheville District:

Fourth Round Quart. Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,	July 26, 27.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., at Shaw's Creek Camp Ground,	August 2, 3.
Waynesville Ct., Shook's C. G.,	" 9, 10.
Franklin " at Franklin,	" 16, 17.
Cheowee Mission,	" 23, 24.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss—Echota,	" 30, 31.
Sulp. Sp. ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept. 6, 7.
Catawba " Mt. Zion C. G.,	" 13, 14.
Burnsville ct., Burnsville,	" 20, 21.
Asheville "	" 27, 28.
" Station,	October 4, 5.

July 10. F. M. FANNING, P. E.

NOTICE.

AFTER FRIDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INST., the War Ford Bridge over the French Broad River will be

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

Until the 20th instant, when it will be opened

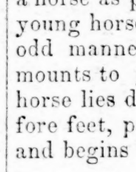
As a Toll Bridge,

As formerly. J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of William Patton.

July 10. 3t

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

WANTED,

BY A SMALL FAMILY, board in a private family in ASHEVILLE or VICINITY, or a small furnished house would be rented.

For particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 10. 3t

VOLUNTEER!

HAVING authority to raise a company for the Confederate States service, and being allowed to take into the company all such persons as are liable to the "Conscription Act," they and others beyond or below the ages of Conscription, can report their names to me at Leicester, or at the Store of Summey, McDowell & Co., Asheville. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY will be paid to each recruit.

W. T. ERWIN.

July 10. 2t

PARTISAN RANGERS!

THE subscriber is authorized by Gen. E K. SMITH to increase his FIVE COMPANIES of Infantry to a

FULL REGIMENT,

And his TWO COMPANIES of Cavalry to a

BATTALION.

Captains of Infantry and Cavalry companies desiring to join this organization will apply, till further notice, to the undersigned at CAMP MARTIN, Mitchell county, N. C.

JOHN B. PALMER, Lt. Col. Com'd Battalion of Partisan Rangers, C. S. A.

July 10. 4t

SWANNANOA ACADEMY.

EXERCISES IN THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN on the 23d instant under the care of

Rev. G. H. Round and Daughter,

Who come to us from South Carolina with the highest commendations for character and qualifications.

The Rates of Tuition will be as follows:

Spelling and Reading, per quarter,	$4.00
Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, per quarter,	6.00
Higher Eng. Branches, " "	8.00
Languages and Mathematics, "	10.00

Pupils from abroad may find board in the neighborhood, in good families and at very low rates.

The Academy is on the stage road, ten miles East of Asheville.

JOHN BURGIN, W. F. DAVIDSON, C. PATTON, W. M. HEMPHILL, J. P. WILSON, } Trustees.

July 10. 3t

TO THE CITIZENS OF

NORTH CAROLINA!

I HAVE been authorised to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, a Regiment of

INFANTRY,

To serve for three years, or during the war. Each Company must consist of at least sixty-four privates, and as but

TEN COMPANIES

Can be received, those first reported will constitute the Regiment.

Persons between the age of EIGHTEEN and THIRTY-FIVE will see that it is to their interest to volunteer in this Regiment, as each Company will be allowed to

Elect its own Officers,

Whereas, under the Conscription Act, they are liable at any time to be attached to Regiments or Corps ALREADY ORGANIZED.

The Regiment, when organized and equipped, will be assigned for duty under

GEN. KIRBY SMITH,

Whose military department consists of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

IMPROVED ARMS

Will be furnished as soon as practicable, but at present all must furnish their

OWN ARMS,

As far as possible, which will be valued and paid for by the Government.

Raise your companies at once, and I will immediately muster you into the service, and place you in CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Captains or others can report to or correspond with the undersigned, at Waynesville, N. C., or to Capt. G. N. FOLK, Asheville, N. C.

R. G. A. LOVE.

June 19, 1862. tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1862.

Alexander, W M Jr.	Jones, James M
Allison, Mrs Alcy	Jamison, Simonton & Co
Brown, Miss Priscilla	King, J W
Bean, Jacob	Kerley, E B
Bass, Wm	Lawton, J A
Bottom, Miss M J	Lee, Jerry A
Boyd, " Mary	Marrow, W H
Cameron, John	Mason, Jason
Cisson, C	Mann, Rev J L
Capps, John	Monday, Alex
Coles, Capt J S	Morris, Mrs Matilda
Cordell, Mrs Harriet	McKinney, R A
Circy, " Wm	Paris, Rob't
Dockery, Miss S J	Pickens, Wm
Edwards, Allen 2	Patt, August
Fore, Miss Harriet	Plemmons, James G
Gregory, Capt Geo H	Patton, James
Gibbes, Miss L J	Patton, Jas M
Havener, Lieut A	Ragus, Davenport
Hunter, Jas M	Rhea, H K
Hanson, (of Baltimore)	Smith, Miss Jane
Hawkins, Robt	Taylor, Mrs Mary M
Ingle, Mary	Wells, Rev S F
Ingle, Miss Nancy	Wright, Mrs Lucy
Ingle, Peter	Young, Mrs E O
Jones, James Sr	

F. M. MILLER, P. M.

July 3. 3

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

BACON FOR THE NEEDY.

I HAVE a quantity of Bacon, which I am authorized by N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., to sell to the wives of volunteers, and other needy persons. The SIDES at 25 cents, and SHOULDERS at 20 cents, being largely less than cost.

W. B. BAIRD.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH, W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON, W. A. PATTON, T. W. PATTON, } Ex'rs.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.